

The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

VOLUME 3.

EDGEFIELD C. H. (S. C.) March 22, 1838.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

NO. 7.

The Edgefield Advertiser.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum if paid in advance.—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription.—and Four Dollars if not paid within Six Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year.

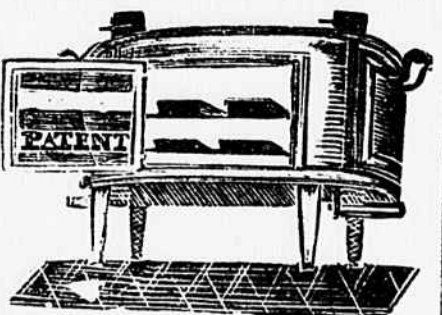
Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 25 cents per square for the first insertion, and 43 cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by Tuesday evening.

All communications addressed to the Editor, (post-paid) will be promptly and strictly attended to.

Block Tin and Japan



WARE.

THE Subscriber has on hand a very large supply of ready made TIN WARE of all descriptions, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be afforded in this part of the country. He has also a large supply of the newest fashion of JAPAN WARE, together with English and Block Tin Ware, of excellent quality. Also Copper and Sheet Iron Ware—Sheeting and Brazing Copper—Block Tin, Stove Spelter, and Tin Plate—all of which he offers for sale low for cash, at No 168 Broad street, Augusta.

B. F. CHEW.
Augusta, Ga., March 5

A CARD.

H. L. JEFFERS & Co. acknowledge the renewed obligations to their friends and customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them; and beg leave to announce, that they have now on hand, and will continue to receive, a well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting of:

Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Green and White Coffee,
N. O. & Sugar House Molasses,
Wine and Spirits of the best selection,
Cane Flour—whole and half Bbls.
Bale Rope and Bagging,
Iron and Steel.

Together with all other articles in the Grocery Line—which they will sell, or send to order, Warranted Good, at the lowest market Prices.

They also continue to transact Commission Business, including receiving and forwarding of Goods; and tender to their friends assurance of their best attention to orders in that line of business.

Hamburg, March 1838.
The Pendleton Messenger will insert the above four times and send their bill for payment to H. L. J.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Caldwell Esq. late of Abbeville District deceased are called upon to make payment immediately, and those having demands to present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN COTHMAN, } Admrs.
J. L. PEARSON, }
A. G. CALDWELL. }
August 8, 1837. if 28

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Mrs. Bethland Mills, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.

BENJ. MIMS, Executor.
Dec 9, 1837. if 45

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Christian Brethaupt, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. And all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.

JOHN BAUSKETT, Et'c.
Feb. 25. if 31

Historical Collections of S. Carroll.

BY B. E. CARROLL.
THIS work is now ready for delivery to Subscribers at the Store of C. A. Dand, in this place. A few extra copies for sale.
November, 1837. if 31

MEDICINE.

DRS. LABORDE & MIMS will attend to any professional calls which they may receive in Town or country.
Jan 30, 1838. if 52



Poetic Necess.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.
TO "VENETIA"

He lov'd her though he told it not;
But oft was heard to praise
The girl whom he had ne'er forgot,
Since first he met her gaze.

And as they met where pleasure beam'd,
And shone from beauty's eye,
He joyous as a bird would seem,
As he suppressed each sigh.

He knew another lov'd her well,
And thought that love was best;
And he was too proud to tell
That which his heart confessed.

For they were friends, the hapless two,
Who sigh'd for this one's love—
The one the other's secret knew,
And would not treacherous prove.

The one is gone, the other now
Breeds o'er his woful state;
While clouds of sorrow shade his brow,
He mourns his hopeless fate.

His every thought of love is hers—
To her his heart is given—
She in his every dream appears,
Like some pure soul from Heaven.

To her he waits his midnight sighs—
Racked with love's maddening flame,
And though no voice to his replies,
He calls on her lov'd name.

WESTERN BARD.

Miscellaneous.

PETRIFFIED BUFFALO.—This extraordinary curiosity was discovered about two years since, by some trappers belonging to Capt. Bent's company, lying on the side of the heavy dams of the Rio Grande of the North, (a stream emptying itself into the Gulf of California) whose waters it is said are green, its shores abounding in specimens of various animal and vegetable productions in a petrified state. The petrified Buffalo is described by those who have seen it, to be as perfect in its perfection as when living, with the exception of a hole in one of the sides, about 4 inches in diameter, around which the hair has been worn off, probably by the friction of the water, in which it must have lain for ages past to have produced such a phenomenon. The hair on the hump, shoulders, neck, forehead and tail, though concreted into almost a smooth surface may be easily discerned. The horns, eyes, nostrils, mouth and legs, are as perfect in their stone, as in their pristine state.

The country in which this rare specimen was found is inhabited by the Euteaux, a roving tribe of savages, who subsist a great portion of their lives on insects, snakes, toads, roots, &c. The tribe being particularly hostile to the whites, renders the acquisition of this curiosity not a little hazardous; notwithstanding this, and many other difficulties to be surmounted, such as distance, expenses, &c. Capt. Bent contemplates procuring and bringing it into the U. States during the ensuing autumn. The curious may therefore anticipate an extraordinary treat in the course of the winter.

From the Florida Watchman.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—We publish on the first page of to-day's paper a very interesting article on the early treatment of children. As the subject is one of great interest and importance to parents, we hope they will give it an attentive perusal.—We have long been convinced of the great impropriety of subjecting children of a tender age, to that severe application to study which more appropriately belongs to more advanced years, and whose physical powers are more adequate to sustain the mind in its arduous toils. A child who possesses a mother of ordinary industry and intelligence need not enter the door of a school house, until he has attained the age of eight or ten years; and even then, his literary tasks should, at first be light. Ample time should be afforded him for play, and exercise; otherwise, though he may acquire the appellation of "book-worm," "literary prodigy" &c. yet he will be at last, comparatively, but a worn, either in mental or physical strength. We are for children learning all that they can, without disgusting them with books, and enfeebling at the very outset, the energies of mind and body. Let a child enter the school-room as he would a flower garden, with gladness and delight—let him rove much at his will, gathering in his progress such flowers as may please his young fancy—let the beauties of science be gradually unfolded to his view—let strengthening reason urge its strong arguments in favour of knowledge—arouse his ambition; gradually lift him from life's stage the curtain, and let him see that upon his well directed and continued efforts, depends his successful and useful career in this world, and happiness in the other,—and if a child possesses the proper elements, he will rise to usefulness and honor, and his pathway to final success will be one of pleasure.

Children are too generally viewed as mere machines, which must be propelled per

force, entirely, and not drawn by motives. From our own observation, we are led to believe that every child of ordinary capacity who has arrived at the age of six years, can comprehend all the reasons, in favor of earnest effort in the pursuits of knowledge. Young as he is, his mind may, if properly and patiently directed, be made to discover the excellence of wisdom; the beauties that are to be seen and gathered in her paths; the glory that begets the names of her votaries—the unwasting fullness of her garner. When a bright and useful career is held up to his young mind, and he is made acquainted with the means upon which his final success hangs, he must indeed be unworthy of liberal culture, who will not seize upon them with eagerness. We have at present neither time nor space to enlarge upon this subject.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ELECTRICAL EXCITEMENT.—Dr. Hosford, of Oxford, New Hampshire, relates, in the last number of Silliman's Journal, the case of a lady in that town, who became unconsciously charged with electricity, at the time of the occurrence of an unusual aurora borealis, on the 25th of Jan. 1837. This extraordinary state continued until the middle of the following May, during most of which time she was capable of giving electrical sparks to every conducting body within the sphere of her electrical influence. When her finger was brought within one sixteenth of an inch of a metallic body, a spark that was heard seen, and felt, passed every second.—When seated motionless, with her feet on the iron stove hearth, three or four sparks per minute would pass to the stove, notwithstanding the insulation of shoes and silk hosiery. When most favorably circumstanced, four sparks per minute of one inch and a half would pass from the end of her finger to a brass ball on the stove; these were quite brilliant, distinctly seen and heard in any part of a large room, and sharply felt when they passed to another person. These experiments were so often repeated that there was no doubt left of their actual occurrence. The lady had no internal evidence of this faculty, which was only manifested to her when the sparks left her. Her health had never been good, she had seldom been confined to her bed. She had suffered much from unseated neuralgia in various parts of her system, for some months previous to her electrical development. Her health is now better than it has been for years.

Another lover of the Queen.—A man of the name of Ash, an inmate in St. Giles's work-house, was brought before Mr. Dyer, at Marlborough-street office yesterday, for some months previous to her electrical development. Her health is now better than it has been for years.

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Domestic News.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN OF S. C.
ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.
In the Senate of the U. States Feb 15, 1838.

[CONTINUED.]

Such are the difficulties that stand in the way of the substitute at the very threshold. Those beyond are vastly greater, as I shall now proceed to show. Its object, as I have stated, is to revive the league of State banks and the first question presented for consideration is, how is this to be done? how is the league to be formed? how stimulated into life when formed; and what after it has been revived, would be the true character of the league or combination? To answer these questions we must turn to its provisions.

It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall select twenty five specie paying banks, as the fiscal agents of the Government, all to be respectable and substantial, and that the selection shall be confirmed by the joint vote of the two Houses. It also provides, that they shall be made the depositories of the public money, and that their notes shall be receivable in the dues of the Government; and that in turn for these advantages, they shall stipulate to perform certain duties, and comply with various conditions the object of which is, to give to the Secretary of the Treasury full knowledge of their condition and business, with the view to supervise and control their acts, as far as the interest of the Government is concerned. In addition to these, it contains other and important provisions, which I shall not enumerate, because they do not fall within the scope of the objections, that I propose to urge against the measure.

Now I ask what does all this amount to? What but a proposal on the part of the Government to enter into a contract, or bargain, with certain selected State banks, on the terms and conditions contained. Have we a right to make such a bargain is the first question; and to that I give a decided negative, which I hope to place on constitutional grounds, that cannot be shaken.—I intend to discuss it, with other questions growing out of the connection of the Government with the banks, as a new question for the first time presented for consideration and decision. Strange as it may seem, the questions growing out of it, as long as it has existed, have never been presented to the public mind. How this has happened, I shall now proceed to explain, preparatory to the examination of the question, which I proposed.

The union of the Government and the banks was never legally solemnized. It originated shortly after the Government went into operation, not in any legal enactment, but in a short order of the Treasury Department of not much more than half a dozen lines, as if it were a mere matter of course. We thus glided imperceptibly into a connection, which was never recognized by law till 1816, (if my memory serves) but which has produced more important after consequences, and has had a greater control over the destiny of this country, than any one of the mighty questions, which have so often and deeply agitated the country. To it may be traced, as their seminal principle, the vast and extraordinary expansion of our banking system, our excessive import duties, unconstitutional and profuse disbursements, the protective Tariff, and its associated system for spending what it threw into the Treasury, followed in time by a vast surplus which the utmost extravagance of the Government could not dissipate, and finally by a sort of retributive justice, the explosion of the entire banking system, and the present prostrated condition of the currency, now the subject of our deliberation.

How a measure fraught with such important consequences should at first, and for so long a time have escaped the attention and the investigation of the public, deserves a passing notice. It is to be explained by the false conception of the entire subject of banking, which at that early period universally prevailed in the community. So erroneous was it, that a bank note with gold and silver, and a deposit in bank was regarded, as under the most safe and sacred custody, that could be devised. The original impression, derived from the bank of Amsterdam, where every note, or certificate in circulation, was honestly represented by an equal and specific quantity of gold or silver in bank, and where every deposit was kept, as a sacred trust, to be safely returned to the depositories, when demanded, was extended to banks of discount, down to the time of the formation of our Government, with but slight modifications. With this impression, it is not at all extraordinary, that the deposit of the revenue in banks for safe keeping, and the receipt of their notes in the public dues, should be considered a matter of course, requiring no higher authority than a Treasury order, and hence a connection, with all the important questions belonging to it and now considered of vast magnitude, received so little notice, till public attention was directed to it by its recent rupture. This total separation from the system, in which we now find ourselves placed, for the first time, authorises and demands, that we shall investigate freely and fully, not only the consequences of the connection, but all the questions growing out of it, more especially those of a constitutional character; and I shall in obedience to this demand return to the question from which this digression has carried me so far.

Have we then the right to make the bargain proposed? Have we the right then to bestow the high privileges, I might say prerogatives, on them of being made the de-

positories of the public revenue, and of having their notes received and treated as gold and silver in the duties of the Government and in all its fiscal transactions?—Have we the right to do all this in order to bestow confidence in the banks, with the view to enable them to resume specie payments? What is the state of the case?—The banks are deeply indebted to the country, and are unable to pay; and we are asked to give them these advantages, in order to enable them to pay their debts. Can we grant the boon? In answering this important question, I begin with the fact, that our Government is one of limited powers.—It can exercise no right but what is specifically granted; nor pass any law, but what is necessary and proper to carry such power into effect. This small pamphlet (holding it up) contains the Constitution. Its grants of power are few and plain; and I ask gentlemen to turn to it, and point out the power, that authorises us to do what is proposed to be done, or to show that, to pass this substitute, is necessary to carry any of the granted powers into effect. If neither constitutionally done; and till it is specifically pointed out, I am warranted in believing that it cannot be shown.

Our reason is often confounded by a mere name. An act, in the minds of many may become of doubtful constitutional authority, when applied to a bank, which none would, for a moment hesitate to pronounce grossly unconstitutional, when applied to an individual. To free ourselves from these illusions, I ask, could the Government constitutionally bestow on individuals, or a private association, the advantages proposed to be bestowed on the selected banks, in order to enable them to pay their debts. Is there one who hears me, who would venture to say, yes, even in the case of the most extensive merchant or mercantile concern, such as some of those in New York, or New Orleans, at the late suspension, whose embarrassments involve entire sections in distress? But, if not, on what principle can a discrimination be made in favour of the banks? They are local institutions, created by the State for local purposes, composed like private associations, of individual citizens, on whom the acts of the States cannot confer a particle of constitutional rights under this Constitution, that does not belong to the humblest citizen. So far from it, if there be a discrimination in favor of the control of this Government than of individual citizens, who, by the Constitution, are expressly subjected to the direct action of this Government in many instances; while the State banks, as constituting a portion of the domestic institutions of the States, and resting on their reserved rights, are entirely beyond our control, so much so, as not to be the subject of a bankrupt law, although the authority to pass one is expressly granted by the Constitution.

On what possible ground, then, can the right in question be placed, unless indeed, on the broad principle that these local institutions, intended for state purposes, have been so extended and so connected themselves with the general circulation and business of the country, as to affect the interest of the whole country, so as to make it the right and duty of Congress to regulate them; or, in short, on the broad principle of the general welfare? There is none other, that I can conceive; but this would be to adopt the old and exploded principle, at all times dangerous, but pre-eminently so at this time, when such loose and dangerous conceptions of the Constitution are abroad in the land. If the argument is good, in one case, it is good in all similar cases. If this Government may interfere with any of the domestic institutions of the States, on the ground of promoting the general welfare, it may with others. If it may bestow privileges to control them, it may also appropriate money for the same purpose; and thus a door might be opened to an interference with the State institutions, of which we of a certain section ought at this time to be not a little jealous.

The argument might be pushed much further. We not only offer to confer great and important privileges on the banks to be selected, but, in turn ask them to stipulate to comply with certain conditions, the object of which is to bring them under the supervision and control of this Government.—It might be asked where is the right to purchase or assume such supervision or control? It might be repeated, that they are State institutions, incorporated solely for state purposes; and to be entirely under State control, and that all supervision on our part is in violation of the rights of the States. It might be argued that such supervision or control is calculated to weaken the control of the States over their own institutions, and to render them less subservient to their peculiar and local interests, for the promotion of which they were established; and too subservient to other, and perhaps conflicting interests, which might feel but little sympathy with those of the States. But I forbear. Other, and not less urgent objections claim my attention. To dilate too much on one, would necessarily sacrifice the claim of the others.

Next object, that whatever may be the right to enter into the proposed bargain, the mode in which it is proposed to make it is clearly unconstitutional, if I rightly comprehend it. I am not certain that I do; but, if I understand it rightly, the plan is, for the Secretary of the Treasury to select twenty-five State banks, as described in the substitute, which are to be submitted to the two Houses to be confirmed, or rejected, by their joint resolutions, without the approval of the President; in the same mode, as they would appoint a chaplain, or establish

a joint rule for the government of their proceedings. In acting on the joint resolution, if what I supposed be intended, each House would have the right, of course, to strike from it the name of any bank and insert another, which would in fact vest in the two Houses the uncontrollable right of making the selection. Now, if this be the mode proposed, as I infer from the silence of the mover, it is a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution. The obvious intention is to invade the veto power of the Executive, which cannot be, without an infraction of an express provision of the Constitution, drawn up with the utmost care, and intended, to prevent the possibility of evasion.—It is contained in the first article, 7th section and the last clause, which I ask the Secretary to read:

["Every order resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill."]

Nothing can be more explicit, and full.—It is no more possible to evade the Executive veto, on any joint vote, than in the passage of a bill. The veto was vested in him not only to protect his own powers, but as an additional guard to the Constitution. I am not the advocate of Executive power, which I have often been compelled to resist of late, when extended beyond its proper limits, as I shall ever be prepared to do when it is. Nor am I the advocate of Legislative or Judicial. I stand ready to protect all, within the sphere assigned by the Constitution, and to resist them beyond. To this explicit and comprehensive provision of the Constitution, of the veto, there is but a single exception, resulting, by necessary implication, from another portion of the instrument, not less explicit, which authorises each House to establish the rules of its proceedings.—Under this provision the two Houses have full and uncontrollable authority within the limits of their respective wall and over those subject to their authority, in their official character. To that extent, they may approve of the Executive; but beyond that, without it, they are powerless.

There is, in this case a special reason why his approval should not be evaded.—The President is at the head of the Administration Department of the Government, and is especially responsible for its good management. In order to hold him responsible, he ought to have due power in the selection of its agents, and proper control over their conduct. These banks would be by far the most powerful and influential of all the agents of the Government, and ought not to be selected without the concurrence of the Executive. If this substitute should be adopted, and the provision in question be regarded such as I consider it, there can be no doubt what must be the fate of the measure. The Executive will be bound to protect, by the intervention of its constitutional right, the portion of power clearly allotted to that department by the instrument, which would make it impossible for it to become a law, with the existing division in the two House.

I have not yet exhausted my constitutional objections. I rise to higher and to broader, applying directly to the very essence of this substitute. I deny your right to make a general deposit of the public revenue in a bank. More than half of the errors of life may be traced to fallacies originating in an improper use of words; and among not the least mischievous is the application of this word to bank transactions, in a sense wholly different from its original meaning. Originally it meant a thing placed in trust, or pledged to be safely and sacredly kept, till returned to the depositor, without being used by the depositor, while in his possession. All this is changed when applied to a deposit in bank. Instead of returning the identical thing, the bank is understood to be bound to return only an equal value; and instead of not having the use, it is understood to have the right to loan it on interest, or to dispose of it as it pleases, with the single condition, that an equal amount be returned, when demanded, which experience has taught is not always done. To place, then, the public money in deposit, in banks, without restriction, is to give the free use of it; and to allow them to make as much as they can out of it, between the time of deposit and disbursement. Have we such a right? The money belongs to the people—collected from them for specific purposes,—in which they have a general interest,—and for that only; what possible right can we have to give such use of it to certain selected corporations? I ask for the provisions of the Constitution that authorizes it. I ask if we could grant the use, for similar purposes, to private associations or individuals? Or if not to them, to individual officers of the Government? for instance, to the four principal receivers under this bill, should it pass? And if this cannot be done, that the distinction be pointed out.

If these questions be satisfactorily answered, I shall propound others still more difficult. I shall then ask, if the substitute should become a law, and the twenty-five banks be selected, whether they would not in fact be the Treasury? And if so, how can it be drawn from it to be lent for the purpose of trade, speculation, or any other use whatever, against an express provision of the Constitution? Yes, as express as